

Amendments to the Specification

Page 1, immediately after the title, please insert:

This application is a U.S. national stage of International Application No. PCT/JP2005/001987 filed February 3, 2005.

Page 20, line 13 to page 21, line 6, please rewrite as follows:

At least two types of the nucleic acid probes (5) described above mean a wild-type (normal type) nucleic acid probe (501) having the base sequence which is complementary with the base sequence of the target gene (601) as ~~an object~~ a target of analysis and a mutant-type nucleic acid probe (502) having the base sequence which is not complementary with the base sequence of the target gene (601) (In other words, the wild-type (normal type) nucleic acid probe (501) having a base sequence which is complementary with the wild-type (normal type) base sequence of the target gene and the mutant-type nucleic acid probe having a base sequence which is complementary with the mutant-type nucleic acid probe of the target gene). The mutant-type nucleic acid probe (502) is preferably configured in such a manner that the base at the end on the opposite side from an immobilized end (503) which is an end to which the nucleic acid probe (5) is immobilized on the insulating film (2), that is, at a non-immobilized end (504), which is an end of the nucleic acid probe (5) not immobilized is different from the base at the non-immobilized end (504) of the wild-type nucleic acid probe (501). In the example shown in Fig. 5(B), the base at the non-immobilized end (504) of the mutant-type nucleic acid probe (502) is "G", and the base of the target gene corresponding to this position is "T". Therefore, the hybridization is stopped halfway, and the double strand cannot be formed. On the other hand, the base at the non-immobilized end (504) of the wild-type nucleic acid probe (501) is "A", which has a complementary relation with the base "T" of the target gene corresponding to this position, so that they are hybridized and form the double strand.